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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, Chairman; W. A. Orton, George B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, Secretary.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAY, 1917.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF PORTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH AND THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

May 3, 1917.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect infestation, namely, the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the following towns in addition to the territory already covered by Notice of Quarantine No. 25: Chatham, Bartlett, Waterville, Woodstock, *New Hampshire;* Hartford, *Vermont.*

It appears that the territory above described should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (Public No. 390, 64th Cong.); and that the movement from said territory into other States and Territories of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," and (2) forest plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, and field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, except fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees

and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, and (3) stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever capable of carrying gipsy moth or brown-tail moth infestation, should be permitted only in accordance with rules and regulations made or to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It will not be necessary to extend the quarantined area on account of the brown-tail moth.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 410, Bieber Building, at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 18, 1917, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF ADDITIONAL AREA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

[The following press notice concerning this hearing was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.]

An extension of the area in the New England States under quarantine against the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth is being considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, and a public hearing on this question will be held in Washington at 10 a. m., May 18, 1917, in room 410, 1358 B Street S. W.

It is proposed to quarantine the following towns in addition to the territory covered by existing quarantines.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Chatham, Bartlett, Waterville, Woodstock.

VERMONT: Hartford.

The result of this quarantine will be to restrict the interstate shipment from the quarantined area of nursery stock, coniferous trees, forest-plant products, and stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever capable of carrying gipsy moth or brown-tail moth infestation, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(T. D. 37169.) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF CORN.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 24 RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTATION OF CORN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1917.*

The appended copy of amendment No. 2 to notice of quarantine No. 24, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, as published in T. D. 36443 and amended by T. D. 37060, relative to the importation of corn and closely related plants under the Plant Quarantine Act, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

BYRON R. NEWTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

(T. D. 37179.) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATIONS OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 7 PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION FROM EUROPE AND ASIA OF ALL VARIETIES OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1917.*

The appended copy of amendment No. 2 to notice of quarantine No. 7, prohibiting the importation on and after June 1, 1917, from each and every country

of Europe and Asia of all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

While the appended copy of the amendment does not so state, the department has been officially advised that it relates to the plants and not to the fruit.

BYRON R. NEWTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES AND CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

WASHINGTON, *May 17, 1917.*

Quarantine Order No. 26, issued April 21, 1917, effective June 1, 1917, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and amendments thereto, quarantines all States east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on account of the White Pine Blister Rust and prohibits, first, the movement to points outside of the quarantined area of five-leafed pines, or currant or gooseberry plants, and, second, the movement to points outside the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York of five-leafed pines, or black currant plants. An amendment to the foregoing order, issued May 1, 1917, provides that on and after that date no five-leaved pines or black currant plants shall be moved to points outside the States of Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants named is subject to the restrictions of the order and amendment thereto above mentioned, and postmasters in the States affected by such order and amendment shall not, therefore, accept any such plants for mailing to points outside the quarantined areas.

W. J. BARROWS,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED RESTRICTION OR PROHIBITION OF THE ENTRY OF COTTONSEED CAKE, MEAL, AND ALL OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXCEPT OIL, ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM AND OTHER COTTON INSECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1917.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect infestation, namely, the pink bollworm or other injurious cotton insects not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in Mexico, Brazil, India, Egypt, British East Africa, German East Africa, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and other foreign countries, and that such insects may be brought to the United States with cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products except oil, through seed adhering to or intermixed with such products.

In accordance with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture will hold a public hearing at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 411, 1358 B Street SW., at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 4, 1917, to determine: (1) Whether the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products except oil, from all foreign countries, should be restricted, or (2)

whether the importation of the products named from all foreign countries should be prohibited. Any person interested in the proposed restriction or prohibition is invited to appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

HEARING AFFECTING IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS OTHER THAN OIL.

[The following press notice concerning this hearing was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.]

The danger of introducing the pink bollworm and other injurious insects in cotton seed adhering to imported cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products except oil, has led the Secretary of Agriculture to call a hearing to determine whether such products should be admitted under restriction, or whether their importation from all foreign countries should be prohibited. The hearing will be held in Room 411, 1358 B Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., June 4, 1917. Those interested are invited to attend the hearing or to express their views in writing to the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No quarantine restrictions are contemplated for cottonseed oil, which is not a carrier of seeds.

RELEASE OF NONINFESTED PORTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS.

MAY 25, 1917.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD: Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum of May 14, 1917, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Wilmon Newell, Plant Commissioner of Florida, and requesting my opinion whether, under the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat., 1086), it is permissible to remove from a parcel shipped by mail, and return to the shipper, the plants or plant products found to be infested with disease and not capable of satisfactory disinfection, and forward to the addressee those plants or plant products which are not so infested.

The act of March 4, 1915 (supra) reads, in effect, that when any State shall provide for terminal inspection and maintain a place of inspection, the proper officials of the State may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products, and the pests transmitted thereby, which should be subject to terminal inspection. Upon approval of the list by the Secretary of Agriculture he shall transmit it to the Postmaster General and thereafter all packages containing plants and plant products named in the list shall, upon payment of the postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the place of destination to the point where inspection is maintained. If the plants or plant products are found to be free from injurious pests, or if infected shall be disinfected by the State officials, they shall, upon payment of the postage, be forwarded to the addressee. If infected and not capable of disinfection the State inspectors shall notify the postmaster at the place of inspection, who shall promptly notify the sender of the plants or plant products that they will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense, or in default of such request that they will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

This statute treats the subject of the shipment as one parcel, and no provision is made contemplating its being divided as suggested by Mr. Newell; on the other hand, no prohibition appears to this procedure. I am informally advised by a representative of the Post Office Department that the said department regards itself as being relieved from all liability when the postmaster

at the place of address delivers the parcel to the State official for the purposes specified in the statute.

Under this interpretation of the law there would seem to be no legal objection to the infested stock being returned to the shipper and the remainder of the shipment being forwarded to the addressee, upon the other requirements of the statute being met.

While it is a matter wholly within the discretion of the State officials, they may wish to consider whether, since their action may, to some extent, interfere with the performance of a contract, it would not obviate much of the difficulty if they should correspond with the shipper and the consignee and ask whether each party would assent to such division of the plants being made.

R. W. WILLIAMS,
Acting Solicitor.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FLORIDA POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, *May 10, 1917.*

Referring to the notice of this office appearing on pages 5 and 6 of the November, 1916, supplement to the Postal Guide, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in Florida, you are informed that the plants and plant products named below may be sent from one place in the State of Florida to another place in that State without being subject to terminal inspection:

Cut flowers other than those of citrus plants,
Field crop seeds,
Fruits,
Garden and vegetable plants other than sweet potato draws or slips,
Grains,
Grass seeds,
Nuts,
Vegetables for table use other than sweet potatoes.

When parcels containing any of these plants or plant products, mailed in Florida, are received at your office addressed to patrons thereof, the parcels need not be sent to Gainesville, Fla., for inspection but may be delivered to the addressees at once.

The foregoing does not, however, relieve the senders of parcels containing any of the plants and plant products named from marking the parcels to show the nature of contents, as provided by paragraph 1 (b) section 478¼, P. L. and R.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, Natal or Kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until

such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

On account of the likelihood of carriage of gipsy moth with stone and quarry products, these products have been placed under quarantine and regulations similar to those governing the movement interstate of plants and plant products listed in the preceding paragraph. This quarantine is under the authority given in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture approved August 11, 1916, and is administered by the Federal Horticultural Board.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado of alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on

account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, cotton, and corn, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado. and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

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